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WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. - The WILHOR'S COD-LIVER of the AND great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, Colds, Asthma, Brone-hits, Whooping Cough, Serofinious Humors, and all Consumptive symptoms it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Threat Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Riots between the hostile natives and the Europeans took place in Alexandria yesterday, lasting five hours, and resulting, it is reported, in the death of twenty persons; the English and dress to their flocks favoring peaceful agitation and approving the National movement. - The demonstration in Rome yesterday in memory of Garibaldi was unposing. === Thirty thousand people were present at a meeting in Hyde Park, London, in opposition to the Repression bill. Further fighting has taken place in Tunis between the insurgents and the Arabs.

DOMESTIC .- An express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway was thrown from the track near Martinsburg, W. Va.; several persons were injured. A great labor demonstration was made at Milwaukee yesterday. - Three negro murderers were lynched at Lawrence, Kan. === It is reported that the Crow Indians in Wyoming are committing depredations. Near Carbondale, Penn., one Stebbins was killed by a blow upon the chest, the blow having been struck upon his own challenge. ____ Demonstrations in honor of Garibaldi were made in Cincinnati, Baltimore and San Francisco. === F. R. Gladding, bookkeeper of the National Bank of North America, Providence, R. L. is missing. Several men were injured by a furnace explosion in Braddock, Penn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Flower Sunday was ob-There was a prize-fight on Saturday night at Garibaldi. — Many people went to Coney Island, but few to Rockaway and Long Beach, = The Rev. Mr. Talmage spoke on the labor question from the Christian point of view; Mr. Beecher referred to the duty of the rich toward the poor, ____ Louis W. Guteraunth, who was attacked by unknown men in Fifth ave, some weeks ago, died from his injuries.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer vesterday: Highest. 78° ; lowest, 61° ; average, 6618°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, oan have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Dr. Loring has issued a circular letter to the manufacturers of sorghum sugar, in which he makes a liberal offer for the ten best returns of the coming season's work. The letter gives an account of the experiments made by the Department with sorghum, which will cause the results of this larger experiment to be awaited with interest.

The Democrats of Ohio are in deep trouble. They hoped that the Republicans would make some mistake at their convention on the liquor and Sunday question, and thus give their rivals ground to stand upon in discussing this delicate subject in the canvass. But the Republicans would not blunder, and the Democrats were thus thrown back on their own devices. In a letter from Ohio, which is printed on another page, it is stated that they have decided to declare in their platform that they are in favor of taxing the liquor traffle "through the operation of a judicious license law." Now, this is a beautiful and virtuous attitude. It is also one which the Democrats may assume with perfect safety. The Constitution of Ohio forbids a license law.

Arabi Bey shrewdly suggested to the English and French commanders sometime ago that there would be less danger of an outbreak in Alexandria if the fleets should withdraw. But the ironelads remained, and now Arabi will exclaim, "I told you so!" Riots have broken out, and several persons have been killed in Alexandria, including the engineer of a British man-of-war. Moreover, the English Consul has been wounded. The English people have heretofore taken only a languid interest in Egyptian affairs, apparently following the lead of the Government; but this news will be likely to cause considerable animation. If the Sultan cannot keep the peace in Egypt, England and France might better have undertaken the work in the first place. It looks as if these two powers would have a bad job on their hands yet, before the trouble is ended.

The increase in the travel to Europe within the last year or two is undoubtedly due in great measure to the quick trips which the not mind the expense, formerly had much horror of the eleven or thirteen days of sea-

this season is greater than ever before, and the statistics of the exodus will be found in another part of this impression. The demand for berths on the best steamships of the twenty-one lines running out of this port has been larger than the supply, and the managers have done the neighborly and patriotic thing by Philadelphia by recommending the American line there. Ten to one, however, this kindness will not be appreciated. Ninety-five millions more or less are a large amount for us to pay for European experience

The basis on which the Democrats worked in 1880 in the Vth District of South Carolina, to send Mr. Tillman to Congress, was of course fraud and violence; but they showed genuine Bourbon conservatism in clinging to old methods. They had a preference for the shotgun policy, and scorned to a considerable extent the less murderous plan of tissue-paper ballots. It was a certain result they were after, but they did not purpose to take too much trouble to bring it about. If they could scare the "niggers" off, it would save infinite pains necessary in successful cheating on election day. So they resorted freely to this peculiar method of canvassing the district, and succeeded so well that they elected their candidates in several counties by larger majorities than the whole number of white voters. The sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections has looked into the matter carefully, and finds that Mr. Smalls, Tillman's opponent, has a majority of 1,468 votes. The Bourbon managers in the Vth District will undoubtedly feel a good deal disgusted that their Demoeratic friends in the House cannot prevent all thier hard work from coming to naught.

The address of the Irish Bishops to their people is divided between sympathy and good advice. The National movement, it says, has the approval of the priests, the Pope, and of all just men; but the means often employed in its behalf are declared to be subversive of social order. Evictions are denounced, and the Government is called upon to stop them at all cost; and illegal means of redress, specified to be the refusal to pay just debts, the preventing of the payment of debts by others, injury to one's neighbor's person or property, forcibly resisting the law, and forming secret societies and obeying their orders—all these things are condemned in vigorous language. The letter is a little late. Much has already happened in Ireland that possibly it would have prevented if it had been issued earlier. But the Roman Catholic Church has been in a delicate position. The Irishman's woes have been so heavy and so real, that even warnings against wrong-doing seemed like taking the part of the oppressor. Whether the letter has the beneficial effect intended or not will depend now greatly upon the zeal with which the parish priests instill 'ts precepts and warnings into their people.

The pretty custom which the Methodists established seventeen years ago, when they celebrated their first centennial anniversary in this country, is still kept up, and more interest than ever is now shown in it. The Universalists have already adopted it, and it seems likely to spread among other religious denominations. At first cut flowers were distributed among the children, but the plan of giving to each one a growing plant in a pot to take home is better. It adds to the small sum of happiness in many a poor tenement-house, and does not a little to elevate the life of the inmates. The use of flowers in ministering to the needy and the sick is so fully appreciated that within a few years it has led to the establishment of the Flower Mission. If the managers of this society were able to distribute potted plants where now they are obliged to give cut flowers, the pleasure of the inmates of hospitals and tenement-houses would be more permanent. It is exceedingly served by the children in many churches posterday. trite to talk about the moral influence of beautiful things; but it was faith in this that Gravesend, L. I. —— Italians met in Tammany led to the establishment of Flower Sunday Hall last night to do honor to the memory of and the Flower Mission. Visitors among the poor say that they already see the beneficial results of these institutions in the lives of the people whom they meet in their charitable

A second chapter regarding the notorious abuses to which the courts of this city, and especially their jury system, are subjected by unscrupulous lawyers and hangers-on is not less enrious and interesting than the one we have previously published. The difficulties of detecting and convicting the men who systematically engage in the business of "fixing" juries and witnesses in behalf of guilty criminals and of litigants who have no just cause to lean upon, are naturally very great, but certainly the judges and other officials whose courts and offices these people haunt have it in their power to relieve themselves of the suspicion under the presence and admitting the intimacy of such men. Happily, there are not many of our judges who have so little respect for their offices as to endure the friendship of these men, and who are hail fellows with them, as were Barnard and the bad lot of ten years ago; still there are a few of Democratic habits and tastes who accept, unsuspectingly, the dangerous company of persons who are notoriously corrupt. It is because of this evident intimacy and apparent influence in courts, with clerks, with commissioners and assistant district-attorneys, and with other subordinates, that the taade of jury-fixing thrives.

THE OHIO OUTLOOK.

There is little occasion for Republican anxiety about Ohio. The State is all right as usual. The Republican Convention was one of the most harmonious and aggressive bodies which have met in the State for some time. On the temperance question, which some timid souls feared had brought the party to the verge of defeat, the delegates were practically of one mind. Instead of being alarmed, they were convinced that the course of the party had not only been right, but had also been politic, They took no step backward, but declared in favor of going straight ahead on the path marked out. All the speeches made were in favor of the two main objects of the previous winter's temperance legislation-the taxation of the liquor traffic and the closing of saloons on Sunday. There were no speeches on the other side, and no attempt to represent any other view in the resolutions. These questions, therefore, are likely to be the leading issues of the coming campaign.

There has been a general misunderstanding concerning the scope of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State declaring the Pond bill unconstitutional. The common belief is that the decision was aimed at the provisions of the bill which levied a tax. This was not the fact. One of the judges explains to the Editor of The Cincinnati Gazette that the Court believes unanimously in the constisteamships have made. Many people, who did tutionality of taxing the traffic to any extent, and that the Legislature may make the failure to pay the tax a misdemeanor punishable Liverpool an extraordinary scheme of national

ing each liquor seller to file a bond pledging himself to abide by all the requirements of the act. That was construed by the Court as a license, and as being, therefore, a violation of the constitutional inhibition. It is understood that the Pond bill, amended so as to accord with the opinion of the Court, will be reenacted by the next Legislature. The Germans, whose votes are regarded with so much apprehension, are said to have no objection to a specific tax. What they objected to was the bond provision, which amounted to a closing of all the smaller saloons whose keepers would not be able to give the bonds required.

The Republicans will go before the people of the State on the issue of a quiet Sunday and a taxed liquor trade. It is difficult to see how the Democrats expect to profit by attacking that position. Opposition by them will be simply a declaration in favor of free rum and no Sunday, and there can be no doubt about the attitude of the people of Ohio on that question. The Democrats might gain a few votes in the cities, but the rural districts would go overwhelmingly against them. There is evidence that the Temperance people are, many of the Country doesn't want that. The Republithem, satisfied with the attitude of the Republicans, and are disposed to forego their annual mistake of running a separate ticket for the sole benefit of the Democrats. They have complained, heretofore, that the Republicans of Ohio have been behind their party in other States in the advocacy of temperance principles, and the absence of any legislation restricting liquor selling on Sunday has been a strong argument in defence of their position. This complaint cannot be made any longer. The Republicans have declared their purpose to stake their fortunes in this campaign on temperance issues alone. We do not believe that the Temperance party of Ohio is made up of people so obtuse as to decline to seize the opportunity thus presented to them for aiding in the advance of their cherished principles.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IRISH CRIME.

Mr. Dillon's defence of "terrerism" as a means of political agitation was characterized by Mr. Gladstone as "heart-breaking." Our regular London correspondent, having a propensity for calling a spade a spade, described it as a speech that was meant to encourage the ruffians who practise boycotting and outrage, and to strengthen the forces of disorder and violence. "You will hear the echo of it," he added, "in the report of an Irish rifle behind a hedge." The same issue of THE TRIB-THE which contained the prediction chronicled its fulfilment. A Galway landlord and his dragoon escort were shot dead on the highway by a group of assassins concealed behind a stone wall. The prominence of this new victim of assassination, as a barrister and a magistrate and a contestant for one of the Irish seats in Parliament, and the fact that his military escort shared his fate, have created a painful impression in Westminster. Mr. Parnell is represented as renewing his expressions of regret for the very naughty things which are done in his country. His associates, too, are rolling their eyes and lowering their voices in a momentary spasm of dejection. But they are careful to explain under their breath that the crime must not be charged to their account, as the Land League organization ceased to exist six months ago in the district where the murders have been committed. They cannot, however, shift their responsibility for these new outrages so easily. That these six rifle-shots fired from the stone wall are the echoes of Irish harangues in Westmirster the murdered landlord's brother publicly proclaims. As the indictment is framed by London correspondent, innocent lives have been taken, "terror in all the hideons forms it assumes under the dominion of public and secret societies in Ireland " has become "a more awful and permanent power," because Mr. Dillon and his associates have justified intimtdation and outrages.

The plea which the Irish leaders make in disclaiming their responsibility for these flagrant crimes implies either fantastic effrontor eriminal incapacity to understand the nature of the forces with which they are dealing in the island. To explain that the Gort branch of the Land League was dissolved last October is a pitiful subterfuge. The machinery was of little account when the mass of the tenantry had been set in motion and public sentiment had been organized in opposition to law and land reform. The Land League was suppressed because it had undertaken to set its own law above the law of the land. The British Parliament had passed the Land Act; Mr. Parnell had called upon the Land League to veto it; the Government had arrested Mr. Parnell in order to put the Land Act in operation; and from Kilmainham had come a gen eral order to the Irish people to repudiate their debts and to league together in systematic lawbreaking. During the half year when Mr. Parnell was in jail, not one word of rebuke, which they very naturally suffer by tolerating or caution, or indignation passed his lips, or those of his political associates. Meanwhile the Irish people were being rapidly educated in lawlessness. Agrarian outrages increased from month to month until, at last, an innocent lady had her head shot off while driving home from a Sunday service, and the release of the Parliamentary suspects was celebrated by a band of assassins in Phonix Park. Yet from beginning to end Mr. Parnell and his companions had asserted that their responsibility ceased when the Land League organization was suppressed. By their No-Rent proclamations and political harangues in and out of Westminster, they have made law-breaking a patriotic duty and encouraged habits of lawlessness. Yet, for sooth, they are in no wise responsible for the crimes of the law-breakers! At Westminster Mr. Dillon openly justifies intimidation and violence as necessary means of political agitation, yet cannot recognize the echo of his own words in the rifle volley from

> Gort. Let us carry this matter of responsibility to its full length. When the land agitation began several years ago, Mr. Parnell and his followers took part in it because they thought it would be a convenient means of uniting the tenants and interesting them in the question of legislative independence. They did not formulate the demands of the Irish people in reference to the land. They gave currency to a few indefinite phrases and counselled widespread agitation. When Mr. Gladstone reform, they opposed it. When the Act was passed they did all they could to break it down. Until Mr. Redmond's bill was debated a few committed themselves to any definite scheme than usual. of legislation. Until that day they had opposed every definite proposal for reform and had conducted an agitation for indefinite ends, playing all the while with the tendencies of lawlessness. Mr. Gladstone, giving his sanction to the first definite scheme which they had proposed, introduced the Arrears bill. Are they satisfied even with their own solution of the Irish question ? Not at all. Michael ments, though not very large, suffice to show Davitt, their greatest organizer, unfolds in which way the current runs. No change has

strain for seven days. The rush abroad be unconstitutional was the provision requir- to the British Government, and then crosses nell loses no opportunity of reminding the Commons that his ultimate end is Home Rule. The agrarian question they are determined to keep open at all hazards. They will not have it settled on the basis of the "Three F's" or of the Arrears. The agitation must go on. As for the crimes, the blood is on the heads of over zealous and enthusiastic law-breakers! Their own hands are unsullied!

> THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TARIFF. The President appointed a Commission, controlled by Tariff men, to revise and perfect the tariff. That seems to us,-in spite of much adverse criticism, - essentially right. If he had wanted to change the principle of the tariff, he might well enough have appointed revenue reformers, or free-traders. But he didn't want to change the principle of the tariff, and he knew Congress did not, and the Country did not.

The tariff we have is a protective tariff. What the critics want is a revenue tariff, or free trade. But we all know can party has always opposed it, and the that have fallen from their highest prices in Democratic party hasn't yet got over cursing Henry Watterson for honestly favoring it "just once" in their last platform.

Should the President appoint, then, to correct inequalities in the tariff and adjust it to our changing conditions, men who do not believe in it at all, and would be glad to upset the principle on which it is based ? Is it to be bettered by being put in hostile hands ?-doctored by men who want to strangle it?

The President saw the folly of such course and wisely avoided it. When the Country gets ready to abandon Protection, it will tolerate putting free-trade doctrinaires on a Tariff Commission. While it remains overwhelmingly in favor of Protection, it will prefer to see protectionists intrusted with the work of perfecting its tariff.

-Of course the Administration should have made up its Commission of men who would of actual exhaustion of the monetary supply serve. Not to find out about this before appointing them, and not to appoint them promptly, were its only blunders in the

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The Trensury at New-York paid out \$4,694,538 in gold in excess of its specie reccipts, after Tuesday of last week, though the bank statement showed an increase of only \$682,000 m specie reserve. This was partly because \$2,264,150 in gold was exported, though the effect on last week's bank averages was a loss of only \$1,620,000. The more important cause was that the full effect of Treasury disbursements late in the week was not felt in Saturday's statement, the effect upon bank averages-if no specie was counted in two places on the same day-having been only \$2,273,760. The result of these two movements, therefore, was an addition of only \$650,000 to the specie average of the banks, and, as their reported increase was but little greater, it does not appear that there were any considerable receipts of specie from the intorior. But the banks must have been stronger in specie than their report indicated, so far as their condition was affected by exports and Treasury disbursements, by about \$2,580,000 at the close of business on Saturday. The legal-tender movement from the interior continued. The banks reported a gain of \$996,800 in currency, although the Treasury balances average \$136,725 larger than those of the previous week. No doubt this continuing influx made the banks stronger in legal-tenders also, at the close of the week, than their statements indicated.

But it cannot be said that the monetary sitnation is encouraging. At this season the banks need to accumulate a large reserve, in order to meet the heavy demands in the fall. Last year the banks gainer \$29,000,000 from April 1 to July 15, and accumulated a surplus reserve of \$11,200,000, which was changed to a deficit in just five weeks, so rapid as the outflow. In 1880 the banks gained \$27,600,000 from April 17 to July 17, and accumulated a reserve of \$18,400,000, which was changed to a deficit before the year closed, notwithstanding the enormous imports of gold. In 1879, the banks gained over \$23,000,000 from April 5 to August 2; their surplus reached its maximum, \$10,900,000, July 9, but was changed to a deficit by October. This year the banks have gained very little thus far, though the time for increase is nearly over, and the fall movement may be expected to begin earlier than usual, on account of the short crop last year. The following shows the amount of reserve held at the lowest point in April and at the present date for four years, and the reserve held at the highest point in July or August in 1881, 1880 and

April | \$72,388,000 | \$70,321,500 | \$63,916,800 | \$50,180,80 June 10 | \$0,204,300 | \$5,216,100 | \$5,414,000 | 63,632,80 Increase \$7,896,300 \$24,894,600 \$21,497,200 \$13,452,000

It will be observed that last year and in 1880, the increase after this date was small; in 1879 it continued until August, and was larger. This year, the banks have gained less than a third of the amount gained last year to date, and have a surplus of only \$5,135,325, against \$8,805,300 at date last year, and \$17,506,875 in 1880, and yet they ran short of means during the fall in each of the previous years, notwithstanding the great amount of gold imported. Unless the banks succeed in strengthening the reserve with unusual rapidity during the next four or five weeks, it will not be easy to escape serious embarrassment. The Street is altogether too apt to rely upon disbursements from the Treasury for "relief," forgetting that the Government only pays out money that it has previously collected by taxation. Last week the Treasury receipts were \$4,017,494 from customs, and \$3,186,426 from internal taxes. A call for \$15,000,000 bonds matured, and the Treasury therefore paid out more than it received-just as it had received more than it paid out during the week preceding. But -no other call will now mature until after July 1, and meanwhile the Treasury will be taking from the market every week more money than it disburses. Hence, while there is no likelihood of immediate stringency, the banks will have to make brought forward a generous scheme of land unusual efforts during the next three weeks, in order to prepare themselves for the great drain which will commence when the crops begin to move, and that movement, because weeks before the assassinations, they had never of the high prices, is likely to begin earlier

The shipment of gold last week has been explained as due in part to the undertaking of a syndicate to supply gold for Italy, and a portion of it from this side. But this is one of those explanations that do not explain. The gold would not be sent if the state of trade were such that Europe was owing and paying money to this country. Moreover, other shipyet occurred in foreign trade to give assurance sickness. Few of them fear to endure the by imprisonment. What the Court decided to purchase involving a charge of \$700,000,000 that the outflow of gold will not continue, for,

though the imports last week were smaller than in any other week this year, such variations occur for a single week or two without any significance. But there is some reason to hope that the downward tendency of prices in this country has already affected orders, and will affect future receipts of goods from abroad. The exports of cotton last week were 34,196 bales, against 52,676 for the corresponding week last year; nor has the movement of breadstuffs increased, but there has been a little improvement in provisions, and the shipments of petroleum continue to far surpass even the unprecedented movement of last year. The dry goods trade is dull, though it is stated that hopeful advices as to the growing crops have produced a better feeling as to the future.

The failure of a banking house of some im-

portance caused one day of apprehension last week, and gave dishonest speculators an opportunity to disturb the markets one day more by circulating reports of other disasters impending. The firms referred to in floating rumors thought fit not to suspend payment, but to offer rewards for the originators of the false reports. Of necessity, somebody must have sustained heavy losses in holding stocks 1880, such as Richmond and West Point, \$124 50 per share; or Alton and Terre Haute preferred, \$85 75 per share; or Wabash preferred, \$50 37 per share; or Louisville and Nashville, \$49 per share; or New-Jersey Central, \$47 25 per share; or Canada Southern and Michigan Central, \$44 25 per share; or Lake Shore, \$37 75 per share. But the Street hastily and very often mistakenly infers that the losses have been borne by the firms that were formerly conspicuous in dealing in these stocks. The general soundness of business, even in Wall Street where speculation has been most rampant, was shown by the fact that a failure like that of Meeker & Co. brought no other disasters in its train, and was immediately followed by a feeling of increased confidence. The danger this year is not se much of panic or loss of confidence as upon which the credit system rests.

The familiar charge comes from the Cameron faction in Pennsylvania that all the preminent Independents are "soreheads." Mr. Lear is a "sorehead" because he wanted to be nominated on Cameron's ticket for Congressman-at-Large; Senator Mitchell is a "sorchead" because he could not have his own way about Federal appointments, and so on down the list of Independent leaders. In a certain sense the charge is true. A vast majority of the Republicans of Pennsylvania have "sore heads" to-day. They have been made sore by the frequent pressure of the iron heel of the Boss. They will all feel better after election. In fact, the combined sereness may be transferred to the head of the Boss. We apprehend he may find it full as painful as that toothache was.

To Latin student: Over in Pennsylvania these days in vino veritas is freely translated, when a man has the tootbache he will give himself away on the tariff question.

PERSONAL.

Rear-Admiral Almy and family will spend the idsummer at Richfield Springs.

Dr. Palisa has discovered four planetoids already this year, making 224 in all that are known to as-

Senator Mitchell will forsake the turbulent field f Pennsylvania politics this summer long enough to pay a visit to his son, who owns a large ranche in Dakota.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt and family will spend the greater part of the summer at Saratoga Springs, Mr. W. K. Vand rhilt and family will occupy their country home on Long Island this summer.

Jefferson Davis has announced his intention o spending several weeks this summer at a resort in North Carolina, and the fact is being advertised widely to induce his "old Confederate comrades" to patronize the same place.

Professor Merrill E. Gates, late principal of the Albany, N. Y., Academy, and now president-elect of Rutgers College, was entertained at dinner at the Delavan House, Albany, Friday evening, by the Albany Association of Ruigers Alumni, The Hon, W. E. ("Richelieu") Robinson has

placed in the members' lobby of the House of Representatives a large oil painting of himself. And his colleagues are asking why in the world he didn't have a view of the British Lion, minus a scalp, in the background. Delaunay, the famous French actor, is only fifty-

six years of age, but he has been a member of the society of the Theatre Francaise for thirty-five years. He will finally retire from the stage next spring, his eyesight being so impaired that he can-not endure the glare of the footlights. Ex-Mayor Henry L. Fish, of Rochester, has been

resented with a handsome cane, carved from the keel of the first boat that ever passed through the Erie Canal. Mr. Isaac Warren, of Clarkson, N. Y. Erie Canal. Mr. Isaac Warren, of Clarkson, N. Y. now eighty-eight years old, is said to be the only living member of the company of ten passengers who made the first trip from Brockport to Buffalo on that boat, the Young Lion of the West. "I should have ended my days in the Rue Las

Cases," said Count Beast on resigning the Austrian Ambas-adorship at Paris; "but there was almost a conspiracy to get me away; and when I saw that Vienna was being drawn into the combination I thought it high time to take a decided step." The Emperor sent Count Beust a kind and highly com-plimentary autograph letter accepting his resigna-tion, but the comments of the German press on his retirement were generally unfavorable.

The Princess Dolgorouki will never again enter Russia, because she fears the Nihilists would lav hold upon her son and proclaim him Czar in opposition to Alexander III. Such a movement might, it is thought, meet with some success, as the family of Dolgorouki is far more ancient and noble than that of Romanoff; and it is, moreover, purely Russian, while the latter is partly Teutonic. The Princess is now at Nice, and her old home, at Ems, has recently been tenanted by the ex-Empress Eu-

Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart., Lord-Mayor of London, is said to be one of the ablest men in the long line of Whittington's successors. At 9 every morning he takes his place at his desk in the Mansion House, and devotes the first hour to details of his own private business; and whether it be the value of a ducal territory or the pattern of the paper on the walls of a cottager's back kitchen, the topic in hand absorbs for the time his undivided attention. At 10 o'clock he begins official work in the same spirit, and for hours is busy with a most amazing medley of affairs. In the afternoon, clad in elaborate civic robes, and attended by sword and mace bearers and an escort of police, he goes about mace bearers and an escort of police, he goes about the city in his state chariot, drawn by four horses, to discharge all manner of municipal functions. And even his evenings are generally devoted to public receptions or banquets at the Mansion House or the hall of some of the old city guilds. Sir John is a cripple, his right leg having been broken and badly set some years ago, and had he been made a knight instead of a barenet, it is doubtful if he could have kneit to receive the accolade.

Mr. Amor de Cosmos, an influential member of the Canadian Parliament and a strong advocate of Canadian independence, is now travelling in the United States, his native country. His original name was Alexander Smith, which was changed to the one he now bears at his request by the California Legislature, years ago. Before the formation of the Dominion he was a member of the Victoria Parliament, and, in a hopeless minority, opposed an iniquitous bill designed to rob many settlers of their land. The majority, sure of success, delayed passing the bill until near the close of the session. At 10 o'clock one morning De Cosmos rose to speak against it; at noon he had reached "In the first place"; and sunset found him at "thirdly." The alarmed majority tried to break him down, but with no success, and finally settled down to watch his desperate struggles. Without a moment's resulte to eat or rest, De Cosmos kept on talking all through the weary night, and the following morating until, just as the clock struck the hour of noon, exhausted

nature gave way, and with blood streaming from cracked lips and with staring eyes, he fainted in the arms of his friends. But his triumph was complete, for at that moment the Parliament was by law adourned sine die, and the offensive measure wa

christened to-day, receiving the names Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest,

GENERAL NOTES.

BERLIN, June 11.-Prince William's son was

The latest additions to Madame Tussaud's realistic collection are portrait models of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, which have been placed beside the offigies of Lord Hartington and Earl Granville, and opposite those of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt. The Royal Group has been recently reinforced by models of the sailor princes," the sons of the Prince of Wales.

A remarkable flower, the largest but one of floral giants, was recently exhibited in bloom in the Len-don Botanic Gardens. The plant itself (Aristolochia Goldicana), a native of Old Calabar, is not peculiar. The flower, which may be compared to a French horn on a large conch shell, requires six weeks to come to maturity then bursts open and expands, and droops in a few hours. The plant seldom blooms in England.

Dynamogen is the name of a new explosive invented by M. Petri, a Vienna engineer. If the enthusiastic claims of the inventor are not an exaggerarival of gunpowder. According to his description it contains neither sulphuric acid, nitric acid nor nitroglycerine, and cannot injure in any way either gun or cartridge. The charge of dynamogen is in the form of a solid cylinder, which can be increased in quantity, without being increased in size, by compression. The rebound of the guns with which the new explosive has been tried is said to have been very slight. It is also said that the manufacture of dynamogen is sim-ple and without danger, that it preserves its qualities in the coldest or hottest weather, and that it can be made at 40 per cent less cost than gunpowder.

The jury in the case of Thomas Stoots, indieted for horse-stealing at Zanesville, Ohio, having retired to consider their verdict last Monday, presently reentered the court-room and asked the judge to interpret a clause in the indictment which puzzled them. The judge of course was glad to assist them, and thereupon the foreman read the definition of the crime as follows: Thomas Stoots one sorrel gelding did steal, take and lead away." He then turned to the judge and gravely asked: " is the jury to understand the indictment as referring to Thomas Stoots as a sorrel golding?" The Court was too much astonished to make an immediate reply, but as soon as he recovered his breath he ordered the jury back to their room, saying that he was loth to believe they intended to perpetrate a loke and that if he thought such to be their design he would send them to prison. The real loke is that nobody seems to know whether or not a joke was intended.

The Rugby enterprise still has stannch friends among Mr. Hughes's colonists. One of them, in reply to a statement which is said to have appeared in The Liverpool Courier-that Mr. Hughes was ruined by the failure of the enterprise, into which he was beguiled by American sharpers-writes to The Clereland Herald : " We Rugherans are of all sorts. Some of us have come to those Cumberland highlands from the old country; some from various parts of the new; but nearly all of us come of a stock that isn't easily beaten-otherwise it would not have managed in a few centuries to grab two thirds of the most habitable part of this planet. Pailure! Let those of the old maids who remain in the year 1900 come along to Rugby then, and if we and those who come after us haven't by that time made it a pleasant and profitable place to live in, let them ' write us down ' a fallura if they will-but meanwhile hands off! As to 'Mr. Thomas Hughes' having been 'duped and flattered into the enterprise,' and having been 'fluancially rutned' by it, it is pure unadulterated bosh. The intense interest which Mr. Hughes has always had in the success of the settlement, has led him to invest in the enterprise, directly and indirectly, a sum which it would no doubt be inconvenient to him to lose, and the absence of any immediate return on wideh may very probably cause him present inconvenience. He and his friends may have given somewhat more for the land purchased by them than it was worth at the time, and may have underestimated the amount required for its development, but I believe their property to be worth now every cent paid for it and laid out on it, and to require only time, though perhaps along time, to return it with interest."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Democrats are ascribing their defeat in Oregon to the lavish use of money by the Republicans. The chief recommendation of the Democratic candidate for Governor was that he is rich and would expend money liberally in the campaign.

Should Minister Lowell be recalled from England, rumor says in Massachusettes that he will enter the ruce for the Republican nomination for Congress in the new Vth District. The district is now represented by Mr. Bowman, who desires a reelection. It includes cambridge and some of the most aristocratic parts of the city of Boston.

The probable nominee of the California Denormey for Governor is George Hearst. A majority of the delegates from San Francisco to the State Convention are pledged to him, and also those from Stockton. Mr. Hearst is the possessor of a large fortune, made in mining stocks, and this is said to be his chief qualification for the Gubernatorial office.

The new registration law in Baltimore, Md. gives the Republicans the prospect of a fair count in the election in November. If now they can secure a full party vote they may be able to carry one of the Congressional districts of which Bultimore City is a part. The divisions in the Democratic party, which have not grown less with time, will also work in favor of Republicans.

The purpose of the Wisconsin Prohibitionists, as declared at their recent State Convention, is to get control of the Legislature in order to submit a prohibi

tory amendment to the people. They will make inde-pendent nominations in every legislative district where regular candidates refuse to give a piedge to support such an amendment. The fight will also be carried into The sentiment in favor of an entirely new Republican State Convention in Pennsylvania appears to be growing. Many of the most prominent and con-

servative members of the party have expressed themsolves as for it. Chairman Lear's letter repudiating the recalled convention has brought out a large number of opinions on the subject, a great majority of which are in favor of permitting the people to elect a new set of dele-The Readjusters of Virginia claim to have

made great gains in the town and city elections held during the month of May, and the figures seem to bear them out. The chief strength of the Bourbons has been n the ettles, and the failure to hold their own there is a significant proof of growing weakness. The campaign of mud which the Bourbons have carried on against Senator Mahone, has not apparently added to their vot-ing strength. The campaign of the Independents in Penn-

sylvania will be opened to morrow evening in Pittsburg. Senator Stewart, the candidate for Governor, will be present, and there are said to be indications of a large and enthusiastic demonstration. The State Committee of the Independents claims to have encouraging reports rom the interior of the State. A letter from Franklin County says that "the campaign will be the bitterest the county has ever known; there is more excitement now than at any time during the Presidential campaign; the Stalwarts are very bitter, and will leave no stone un-turned to keep down the Stewart vote. They boast that they will have all the speakers, all the documents, and all the money they want."

PUBLIC OPINION.

A GREAT TRUTH,

From The Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

The Democratic party can never have the courage of its convictions. It lacks the convictions.

THE PEOPLE SERENE. THE PEOPLE SERENE.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

President Arthur has made it clearly understood that he means to enforce his own policy; that it is the Stalwart policy, and that he will nave only Stalwarts about bim to assist him in enforcing it. The country may not absolutely agree with him in this matter, but it will not get excited about it because it disagrees. The people having rejected Mr. Conkling and Mr. Cameron, the President probably may consider it his duty to take care of them.

CAMERON'S BLUNDERBUSS CAMPAIGN.

From the Philosophia Triagraph (Ind. Rep.)

This will probably be known in political history as the Cameron blunderbuss campaign. Every time the enemy fire the recoil is fearful.

OHIO STILL TRUE.

From The Cheekland Herald (Rep.)

The Ohio Republicans are now in the field with a fearless declaration of principles and with a teact that must command the indorsement and support of every true Republican of Ohio. They have opened the discussion at a nate early enough to allow the questions in isome to be freely debated, and the candidates to be searchingly scrutinized, both as to character and fitness for the places to which they have been mominated. The result rests now with the people, and we have no doubt as to their hearty and earnest indorsement and ratification of the platform and ticket of yesterday. Ohio is a permanently Republican State, and the Democrats who are claimin, that she is about going over to Bourbonian know that they are resting on a hope that will never be realized. OHIO STILL TRU

realized.

READY TO MEET AN ARROGANT MINORITY AGAIN.

From The Boston advertiser (Rep.)

A serious prediction is made respecting the President's purposes. It is said that having tried vainly to placate the Garfield Republicans, he will try no longer, and the policy of aggression is to be imagurated, removals and appointments expressing the change of plan. As bearing upon the need to have a more positive assertion of Administration principles, the circumstance is related that the appeal of the Congressional Committee for funds to be used in the campaign has met with many remails. The renewal of the conflict which was settled apparently at the Chicago Convention is not to